The Evening Sky Map

FREE* EACH MONTH FOR YOU TO EXPLORE, LEARN & ENJOY THE NIGHT SKY

WWW.SKYMAPS.COM

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
AUGUST 2013

Sky Calendar – August 2013

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1 **Moon near Aldebaran** (59° from Sun, morning sky) at 13h UT.

3 **Moon at apogee** (farthest from Earth) at 9h UT (distance 405,833 km; angular size 29.4').

3 **Moon near Jupiter** (33° from Sun, morning sky) at 22h UT. Mag. –1.9. A beautiful sight with Mars close to the horizon.

4 **Moon near Mars** (28° from Sun, morning sky) at 9h UT. Mag. +1.6.

5 **Moon near Mercury** (19° from Sun, morning sky) at 5h UT. Mag. –0.5.

6 **New Moon** at 21:50 UT. Start of lunation 1121.

9 **Moon near Venus** (35° from Sun, evening sky) at 23h UT. Mag. –4.0. Always an impressive sight.

12 **Moon near Spica** (evening sky) at 8h UT.

12 **Perseid meteor shower** maximum predicted between 18h and 21h UT. Active from July 17 to August 24. Produces swift, bright meteors (50 to 100 per hour) many with persistent trains. Very favorable viewing conditions this year for this major meteor shower.

13 **Moon near Saturn** (evening sky) at 5h UT. Mag. +0.7.

14 **First Quarter Moon** at 10:56 UT.

15 **Moon near Antares** (evening sky) at 18h UT.

17 **Mars 5.8° S of Pollux** (32° from Sun, morning sky) at 23h UT. Mags. +1.6 and +1.2.

19 **Moon at perigee** (closest to Earth) at 1h UT (362,264 km; angular size 33.0').

21 **Full Moon** at 1:44 UT.

24 **Mercury at superior conjunction** with the Sun at 21h UT. The elusive planet passes into the evening sky.

27 **Moon near the Pleiades** (95° from Sun, morning sky) at 23h UT.

28 **Last Quarter Moon** at 9:35 UT.

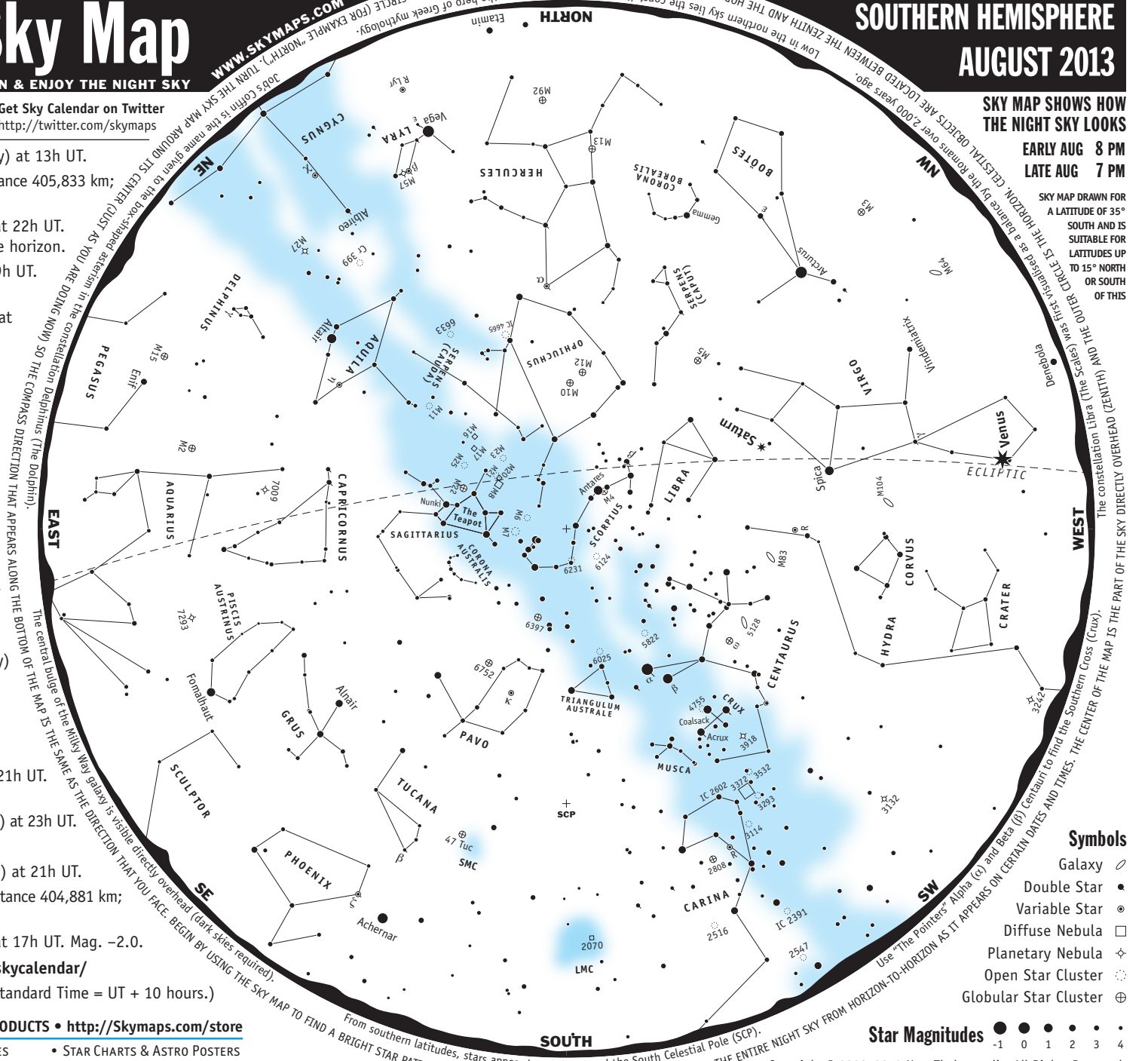
28 **Moon near Aldebaran** (85° from Sun, morning sky) at 21h UT.

30 **Moon at apogee** (farthest from Earth) at 24h UT (distance 404,881 km; angular size 29.5').

31 **Moon near Jupiter** (54° from Sun, morning sky) at 17h UT. Mag. –2.0.

More sky events and links at http://Skymaps.com/skycalendar/

All times in Universal Time (UT). (Australian Eastern Standard Time = UT + 10 hours.)



The constellation Libra (The Scales) was first visualised as a balance by the Romans over 2,000 years ago.

Low in the northern sky lies the constellation Hercules. It depicts the hero of Greek mythology.

COMPASS DIRECTIONS ARE INDICATED ALONG THE HORIZON CIRCLE (FOR EXAMPLE, "NORTH"). TURN THE SKY MAP AROUND ITS CENTER (JUST AS YOU ARE DOING NOW) SO THE COMPASS DIRECTION THAT APPEARS ALONG THE BOTTOM OF THE MAP IS THE SAME AS THE DIRECTION THAT YOU FACE. BEGIN BY USING THE SKY MAP TO FIND A BRIGHT STAR PATTERN IN THE SKY.

Job's Coffin is the name given to the box-shaped asterism in the constellation Delphinus (The Dolphin).

The central bulge of the Milky Way galaxy is visible directly overhead (dark skies required).

From southern latitudes, stars appear to rotate around the South Celestial Pole (SCP).

The constellation Libra (The Scales) and the ECLIPTIC PASS DIRECTLY OVERHEAD (ZENITH) AND THE OUTER PART OF THE SKY IS THE PART OF THE MAP THE CENTER OF THE MAP IS THE SAME AS IT APPEARS ON CERTAIN DATES AND TIMES.

Use "The Pointers" Alpha (α) and Beta (β) Centauri to find the Southern Cross (Crux).

SKY MAP SHOWS HOW THE NIGHT SKY LOOKS

EARLY AUG 8 PM
LATE AUG 7 PM

SKY MAP DRAWN FOR A LATITUDE OF 35° SOUTH AND IS SUITABLE FOR LATITUDES UP TO 15° NORTH OR SOUTH OF THIS

Symbols

Galaxy
Double Star
Variable Star
Diffuse Nebula
Planetary Nebula
Open Star Cluster
Globular Star Cluster

Star Magnitudes -1 0 1 2 3 4

INSTRUCTIONS: THE SKY MAP SHOWS THE ENTIRE NIGHT SKY FROM HORIZON-TO-HORIZON AS IT APPEARS ON CERTAIN DATES AND TIMES.

SAVE ON RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS • http://Skymaps.com/store

- Star Atlases & Planispheres
- Star Charts & Astro Posters
- Books for Sky Watchers
- Telescopes & Binoculars

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About the Celestial Objects

Listed on this page are several of the brighter, more interesting celestial objects visible in the evening sky this month (refer to the monthly sky map). The objects are grouped into three categories. Those that can be easily seen with the naked eye (that is, without optical aid), those easily seen with binoculars, and those requiring a telescope to be appreciated. **Note, all of the objects (except single stars) will appear more impressive when viewed through a telescope or very large binoculars.** They are grouped in this way to highlight objects that can be seen using the optical equipment that may be available to the star gazer.

Tips for Observing the Night Sky

When observing the night sky, and in particular deep-sky objects such as star clusters, nebulae, and galaxies, it's always best to observe from a dark location. Avoid direct light from street lights and other sources. If possible observe from a dark location away from the light pollution that surrounds many of today's large cities.

You will see more stars after your eyes adapt to the darkness—usually about 10 to 20 minutes after you go outside. Also, if you need to use a torch to view the sky map, cover the light bulb with red cellophane. This will preserve your dark vision.

Finally, even though the Moon is one of the most stunning objects to view through a telescope, its light is so bright that it brightens the sky and makes many of the fainter objects very difficult to see. So try to observe the evening sky on moonless nights around either New Moon or Last Quarter.

Astronomical Glossary

Conjunction – An alignment of two celestial bodies such that they present the least angular separation as viewed from Earth.

Constellation – A defined area of the sky containing a star pattern.

Diffuse Nebula – A cloud of gas illuminated by nearby stars.

Double Star – Two stars that appear close to each other in the sky; either linked by gravity so that they orbit each other (binary star) or lying at different distances from Earth (optical double). Apparent separation of stars is given in seconds of arc (").

Ecliptic – The path of the Sun's center on the celestial sphere as seen from Earth.

Elongation – The angular separation of two celestial bodies. For Mercury and Venus the greatest elongation occurs when they are at their most angular distance from the Sun as viewed from Earth.

Galaxy – A mass of up to several billion stars held together by gravity.

Globular Star Cluster – A ball-shaped group of several thousand old stars.

Light Year (ly) – The distance a beam of light travels at 300,000 km/sec in one year.

Magnitude – The brightness of a celestial object as it appears in the sky.

Open Star Cluster – A group of tens or hundreds of relatively young stars.

Opposition – When a celestial body is opposite the Sun in the sky.

Planetary Nebula – The remnants of a shell of gas blown off by a star.

Universal Time (UT) – A time system used by astronomers. Also known as Greenwich Mean Time. Australian Eastern Standard Time (Sydney, Australia) is UT plus 10 hours.

Variable Star – A star that changes brightness over a period of time.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE AUGUST 2013

CELESTIAL OBJECTS

Skymaps.com

Easily Seen with the Naked Eye

Altair	Aql	•	Brightest star in Aquila. Name means "the flying eagle". Dist=16.7 ly.
Arcturus	Boo	•	Orange, giant K star. Name means "bear watcher". Dist=36.7 ly.
β Centauri	Cen	•	With Alpha Centauri, forms the so-called "Pointers-to-the-Cross". Dist=525 ly.
α Centauri	Cen	●	Nearest bright star to Sun at 4.4 ly. Brilliant double star in a telescope. 80 year period.
Coalsack	Cru	◆	Most famous naked-eye dark nebula. Requires dark sky. Dist=600 ly.
Achernar	Eri	•	Brightest star in Eridanus, The River. Arabic name meaning "end of river". Dist=140 ly.
α Herculis	Her	◉	Semi-regular variable. Magnitude varies between 3.1 & 3.9 over 90 days. Mag 5.4 companion.
Vega	Lyr	•	The 5th brightest star in the sky. A blue-white star. Dist=25.0 ly.
Fomalhaut	PsA	•	Brightest star in Piscis Austrinus. In Arabic the "fish's mouth". Dist=25 ly.
Antares	Sco	•	Red, supergiant star. Name means "rival of Mars". Dist=135.9 ly.
Spica	Vir	•	Latin name means "ear of wheat" and shown held in Virgo's left hand. Dist=250 ly.

Easily Seen with Binoculars

η Aquilae	Aql	◉	Bright Cepheid variable. Mag varies between 3.6 & 4.5 over 7.166 days. Dist=1,200 ly.
6397	Ara	⊕	Thought to be the nearest globular. Dist=7,000 ly.
IC 2602	Car	⁘	The "Five of Diamonds". Bright cluster twice diameter of full Moon. Dist=491 ly.
3372	Car	□	Eta Carinae Nebula. Enormous glowing cloud in rich star field. Dist=8,000 ly.
3532	Car	⁘	Herschel - "most brilliant cluster". 60+ stars in 7x binoculars. Dist=1,300 ly.
ω Centauri	Cen	⊕	Largest and brightest globular star cluster in sky. 1 million stars. Dist=17,000 ly.
4755	Cru	⁘	Jewel Box. Outstanding star cluster. Many contrasting colours. Dist=7,600 ly.
LMC	Dor	⌀	Large Magellanic Cloud. A neighbouring galaxy of the Milky Way. Dist=180,000 ly.
M13	Her	⊕	Best globular in northern skies. Discovered by Halley in 1714. Dist=23,000 ly.
R Hydrae	Hya	◉	Long period variable. Mag varies between 3.0 & 11.0 over 390 days. Brilliant red.
ε Lyrae	Lyr	●	Famous Double Double. Binoculars show a double star. High power reveals each a double.
M12	Oph	⊕	Close to the brighter M10. Dist=18,000 ly.
M10	Oph	⊕	3 degrees from the fainter M12. Both may be glimpsed in binoculars. Dist=14,000 ly.
κ Pavonis	Pav	◉	Cepheid-type. Magnitude varies between 3.9 & 4.8 over 9.088 days.
6752	Pav	⊕	One of the better globular star clusters in the sky. Dist=14,000 ly.
M8	Sgr	□	Lagoon Nebula. Bright nebula bisected by a dark lane. Dist=5,200 ly.
M25	Sgr	⁘	Bright cluster located about 6 deg N of "teapot's" lid. Dist=1,900 ly.
M22	Sgr	⊕	A spectacular globular star cluster. Telescope will show stars. Dist=10,000 ly.
M4	Sco	⊕	A close globular. May just be visible without optical aid. Dist=7,000 ly.
M6	Sco	⁘	Butterfly Cluster. 30+ stars in 7x binoculars. Dist=1,960 ly.
M7	Sco	⁘	Superb open cluster. Visible to the naked eye. Age=260 million years. Dist=780 ly.
M5	Ser	⊕	Fine globular star cluster. Telescope will reveal individual stars. Dist=25,000 ly.
6025	TrA	⁘	A small open star cluster in Milky Way. Dist=2,700 ly.
47 Tucanae	Tuc	⊕	Spectacular object. Telescope will reveal stars. Near edge of SMC. Dist=15,000 ly.
SMC	Tuc	⌀	Small Magellanic Cloud. Companion galaxy to Milky Way. Requires dark sky. Dist=210,000 ly.

Telescopic Objects

7009	Aqr	✧	Saturn Nebula. Requires 8-inch telescope to see Saturn-like appendages.
3918	Cen	✧	The Blue Planetary. Visible in a small telescope as a round blue disk.
5128	Cen	⌀	Bisected by a wide obscuring lane. Strong radio source. Dist=14 million ly.
Albireo	Cyg	●	Beautiful double star. Contrasting colours of orange and blue-green. Sep=34.4".
γ Delphini	Del	●	Appear yellow & white. Mags 4.3 & 5.2. Dist=100 ly. Struve 2725 double in same field.
M83	Hya	⌀	Classic face-on spiral. Discovered in 1752 by Lacaille. In attractive star field.
5822	Lup	⁘	Large, attractive cluster. Dist=1,800 ly. Open cluster NGC 5823 to the south.
M57	Lyr	✧	Ring Nebula. Magnificent object. Smoke-ring shape. Dist=4,100 ly.
M23	Sgr	⁘	Elongated star cluster. Telescope required to show stars. Dist=2,100 ly.
M20	Sgr	□	Trifid Nebula. A telescope shows 3 dust lanes trisecting nebula. Dist=5,200 ly.
M21	Sgr	⁘	A fine and impressive cluster. Dist=4,200 ly.
M17	Sgr	□	Omega Nebula. Contains the star cluster NGC 6618. Dist=4,900 ly.
6124	Sco	⁘	Contains 5 bright tightly packed stars near centre. 7 star chain. Dist=1,600 ly.
M11	Sct	⁘	Wild Duck Cluster. Resembles a globular through binoculars. V-shaped. Dist=5,600 ly.
M16	Ser	□	Eagle Nebula. Requires a telescope of large aperture. Dist=8,150 ly.
M104	Vir	⌀	Sombrero Galaxy. Almost edge-on spiral galaxy. Protruding central core.
M27	Vul	✧	Dumbbell Nebula. Large, twin-lobed shape. Most spectacular planetary. Dist=975 ly.

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